

FARM AND FIRESIDE.



Shelter for Stock in Winter.

If we would have fine thriving stock on the farm, nothing more directly conduces to keep them in such condition than caring for their comfort; and few things more directly tend to this than suitable shelter and protection from cold winds and storms.

Say what we will, stock stock will repay any care given in this respect in the form of being left to shift for themselves. This is so rational that it needs no illustration, especially to observing persons, as the general condition of any animal indicates the care given in this respect. Why do animals need shelter and protection from cold winds and storms? Has not Nature provided them with a warm natural covering which is added to at the approach of the cold season? True this natural protection is given, but in nature our animals seek shelter and protection from cold winds, storms, etc., by resorting to sunny nooks or wind and storm breaks of trees, rocks, fences etc., where the system is sustained by material already accumulated, thus reducing the condition. All animals, in a normal condition, require a certain amount of food to sustain the system; but we find this amount is largely increased during cold and stormy weather over what is needed in seasons warm and pleasant. For the reason that Nature seeks to sustain the equilibrium by turning the inward temperature. To do this there must be an increased consumption of carbonaceous, heating material, to provide which one of two things must be done either the heat must be provided by increased consumption of carbonaceous matter, or the system must supply it from the carbon already accumulated. When the fat is exhausted, then the other accumulation, a must continue the supply until Nature exhausts herself. Now, if the animal is made comfortable by giving shelter and protection, so that the temperature of the system is not so far reduced, there is less need of extra food, and the accumulations of the system are not called upon to supply carbon, or fuel.

My own experience and observation, as well as those of more accurate experimenters, prove that stock given suitable shelter and protection, during cold and inclement weather, gained in condition on less food than would keep similar stock, when unprotected, from actually losing condition. In seeking to protect our stock in stables etc., we must see that we provide for good ventilation, with such little comfort as is realized by the stock, and the beneficial effects of good feed and warmth are defeated.

In providing shelter, stables, etc., reference should be had to the kind of stock for which they are provided. While a young or old pig will thrive in a very warm pen, a sheep would scarcely live, if it were in, under similar protection. While horses, horned cattle and fowls need close, warm, well ventilated stables, and pens, sheep should be less closely confined but given shelter from storms, and protection from cold winds, especially from the north and west. A comfortable animal always thrives, whereas of one not comfortable the reverse is true. In consideration, then, of the facts as above stated, would it not be economy for all farmers, who have stock to care for, to provide for them suitable stables, shelter and rather than to compel them to seek only such protection as they may find in shelter of some straw or hay stack, fence-corner, or wood, where they may be seen doubled in the shape of a dromedary, shivering with cold or wet, or both?

Stock provided with suitable shelter etc., and cared for as they should be under such circumstances, during the winter, will not only consume less food but will come out in spring looking better, and in every way better; requiring less care and consuming less food in the succeeding season than stock which has been less attended to. —The Rural New Yorker.

**MOUSE-PROOF GRANARIES.**—Nothing about a farm is more annoying or unsatisfactory than a well filled granary over-run with rats and mice. The owner has a sort of feeling that he has been beaten or outwitted by the vermin. A thorough man often puts bricks and mortar between the jobs. Many other devices have been practiced with greater or less success, but none that we have ever seen more efficient than the following: Cell up the granary with any kind of wood on all sides and while this is going on stuff in scraps, of tin from a tin-shop. Mix with wet work in such places. The strip below the door should be of hard wood and come up a few inches above the floor to rest the bottom of the door. The other method is neat and inexpensive. It consists in adding an inch or two of plaster, breaking joints of seasoned be or hard maple boards each three-fourths of an inch thick.

**FIX THE GATE.**—Instead of climbing over, going around, or lifting a gate which is so heavy, it is a waste of time and strength. Every time a person passes through such an entrance he is reminded of something which needs immediate attention. If the owner of the place passes, he receives an impression which is anything but agreeable. If propped up, or hanging by one hinge, or if there is something wrong about the fastening, cattle, swine, or other animals are likely to break through and do more damage to garden or shade trees than twice the cost of repairing the gate, saying nothing about the risk of losing one of the stock or the probability that the gate is liable to injury or tempted to fall into bad habits. Repair the gate at once, you will feel more like a man and everything will put on a brighter appearance.

Wood ashes with the bits of charcoal in them and coal ashes, too, are excellent for the fattening pigs. Pigs cannot stuff themselves week after week, without their stomachs getting out of order and the bits of charcoal check acidity and regulate them and help to improve their appetites. We think our pigs cannot get along without the little bits of ashes in one corner of the pen to root over and pick the charcoal out of. It is their disciplinary.

Diphtheria—How it May be Averted.

At a recent meeting of the New Haven (Conn.) board of health, Dr. Tindley, health officer, submitted the following paper:

Diphtheria is both a contagious and an infectious disease; it is, moreover, pre-eminently one of the class of filth diseases—that is, it occurs most frequently in the most malignant and fatal form where dampness and dirt do most prevail. The means of protection, therefore, obviously lie in avoidance of exposure to its presence and in the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness.

Absolute isolation of the sick, the most rigid purity of surroundings, aided by disinfection when required, would probably exterminate the disease. The veteran sanitarian, Dr. E. M. Snow, of Providence, says that where there is abundant sunlight, dryness, cleanliness and pure air diphtheria cannot prevail. The same conditions will protect almost as effectually from most other dangerous diseases. Such being the truth, neither individuals nor communities can afford to ignore the fact that they are in a great degree responsible for their own health.

When a case occurs in any family the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the inmates of the house, and should be nursed, as far as possible, by one person only. The sick chamber should be well warmed, well aired and exposed to sunlight; its furniture should be such as can be cleaned without injury, and all superfluous things, such as window and table drapery, woolen carpets and the like, should be removed. The family should not mingle with other people. Visitors should be warned of the presence of a contagious disease, and children should not be admitted to the house.

All clothing removed from the patient should be at once placed in boiling water. Instead of hankerchiefs, soft pieces of linen or cotton cloth should be used, and immediately burned. Disinfectants should be placed in all the vessels which receive the excretion or other discharges from the patient. Disinfectants should also be freely used in the sick room. Those which destroy bad odors without causing others are best, such as solutions of nitrate of lead and chloroform.

The sick patient should not mingle with others until fully recovered, and in cases of scarlet fever until all roughness of the skin due to the disease has disappeared, because the exfoliated skin is especially infectious.

The disinfection of the sick room should be thorough. The walls should be dry-rubbed, and the clothes used burned without shaking, the ceiling should be scraped and lime-washed. The floor and woodwork should be washed with soap and water. The clothing or bedding used by the patient or nurse should be purified by boiling for at least one hour, and should always be cleaned by themselves, and under no circumstances should they be sent to a laundry. In case of death the body should be placed as early as practicable in the coffin with disinfectants, and the coffin tightly closed.

Children certainly, and in most cases adults, should not attend a funeral from a house in which a death from diphtheria or scarlet fever has occurred. But with suitable precautions it is not necessary that the burial should be strictly private, provided that the corpse be not in any way exposed.

Because children are especially liable to take and spread these diseases, because schools afford a free opportunity for the early child from any family in which a case of either of these diseases has occurred should be excluded from school, and be readmitted not sooner than one month from the beginning of the disease, except upon the certificate of some competent physician that it will be safe.

All the above precautions concern the dangers of contagion. But the continued prevalence of these diseases in any community is probable evidence of unsanitary surroundings and of sources of sickness, partially or wholly preventable.

Therefore look well to the surroundings. Abolish filth, remove dampness and all sources of foul air, especially from living and sleeping rooms. Disinfect thoroughly all suspected places in yards and neglected corners.

**YANKEE CAKE.**—One and one-half cups of sugar; one cup of butter (size of an egg); one cup of sweet milk; one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream-tartar; one pint of flour; flavor to taste. This cake always bakes in a four quart pan.

**SPONGE CAKE.**—One cup of sugar; three eggs; one tablespoonful of butter; three tablespoonfuls of sweet milk; one scant teaspoonful of soda and two of cream-tartar; one cup of flour. This recipe is almost never failing. I usually put the ingredients together, beat rapidly until thoroughly light and bake twenty-five minutes. This is a good recipe also for layer-cake.

**CRULLERS.**—Two cups of sugar; two eggs, butter size of an egg, one coffee cup of sweet milk; one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda and two heaping teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tartar; nutmeg or other spice; do not mix too stiff.

**BREAKFAST GEMS.**—One egg beaten well; one cup of sweet milk, even full; one cup of flour; salt; bake in gem-runs very quickly, and serve hot.

**TO CURE BEEF.**—For one hundred and fifty pounds of meat well packed in a cask, without salt, allow from one to two pails of water, as is needed, with common salt added to make a brine strong enough to bear up a good sized potato. Boil the brine and add two ounces of saltpeter and one pint of molasses; pour over the beef well scalding hot, covering with a cloth until cold. This will keep until March, when, if any remains, take out and rinse in cold water; boil and skim the brine, adding salt sufficient to bring to the potato test again and pour cold over the meat. The beef may be taken from the brine and cooked the same as fresh beef if cured during cold weather, and it retains its juices and flavor better than by any other method. —Rural New Yorker.

Hog Cholera—Preventives and Cures.

The ravages of hog cholera are confined to no single locality or climate, and have, probably, been more disastrous to the porcine race than all the other diseases to which it is subject. Hitherto no satisfactory diagnosis of the malady has been made, nor has any certain specific remedy for it been discovered. The efficacy of several preventives and even of a cure or two are vouchsafed for, however, by reliable men in different parts of the country, and as a trial of some of these may be of advantage to some of our readers, we have for some time been collecting them from the different journals in which they have been described, and here condense those among our collection, which seem to have the most trustworthy endorsement.

Give regularly in their food, about twice a week, half a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine to each hog, and keep- at- while they can use it at their pleasure. This is confidently claimed, has not only proved thoroughly effective in preventing the disease, even when the hogs were allowed to run with those that were constantly dying with it, but hogs have been cured by it that were seriously affected.

Another gentleman states that, although his neighbors have for years been losing their hogs he has never seen any symptoms of it among his own, and he attributes it to the onions which he is very careful to have cooked with their food at least twice a week.

And still another claims that his exemption from sharing with his neighbors' heavy losses by the disease must be owing to his practice of cooking pork salad or root in their food at least once a week.

Another says: Take one teaspoonful of pulverized copperas and mix with one gallon of salt and salt the hogs with the mixture twice a week regularly while the disease prevails in your neighborhood. This is said to be a sure preventive, and has been known to cure in many instances after the disease has commenced.

Take blue vitrol—often called blue stone—at the rate of a tablespoonful for every ten grown hogs or fifteen pigs; use enough of water to dissolve it, then add a sufficient quantity of fresh milk and give to the animals immediately. While the disease is prevailing in the country, this remedy ought to be given twice a week for two weeks, then once a week and afterwards once a month. A cure for worms also.

Make concentrated lye into soap by the usual rule; take one pail of the soap to fifty hogs; put it in a kettle, add water and two pounds of copperas to it; then add dish water and milk, or anything to make it taste good, till you have about what the hogs will drink. Just when ready to let the hogs in, scatter two pounds of soda in the troughs; the object is to have it foaming as the hogs come to drink. The next day go through with the same operation. After the second day, then give for two days, and you may turn them out cured. If you cannot get the hog to drink, then knock him on the head to prevent him from giving the disease to the others.

Turnips, it is very strongly claimed, are a certain preventive of the disease, and makes the hog too fat to be infected, the use of them, fed exclusively, will infallibly cure him. Major Melon, the discoverer of this specific, has so strong a belief in its efficacy that he has filed a claim for a reward of \$10,000, offered by the State of Missouri for the discovery of a remedy for this disease.

These prescriptions have been carefully selected from a number of others apparently less trustworthy, because in nearly every case, instances are specified, in which has proved entirely efficacious. Most of them have appeared in several papers and where one of these has failed to give such an example, it has been supplied by another. In view of the enormous losses incurred by this malady it is well that every farmer should be acquainted with some of the remedies which his fellow-farmers vouch for as effectual, so that he may at once on the approach or attack of the disease, test the efficacy of that specific best recommended itself to his judgment, or which he can most conveniently apply. —Rural New Yorker.

**A FINE HEAD OF HAIR** is such an indispensable adjunct to beauty, that no one who prizes good looks should neglect to use "London Hair Color Restorer," the most delightful article ever introduced to the American people for increasing its growth, restoring its natural color, and at the same time a lovely hair dressing and beautifier. It is totally different from all others; not sticky and gummy, and free from all impure ingredients that render many other articles obnoxious; in fact, it is exquisitely perfumed and so perfectly and elegantly prepared as to make it a lasting hair dressing and toilet luxury. Sold by all dealers in the toilet articles, at 75 cents a bottle, or six bottles for \$4. Address letters and orders to Dr. Swaine & Son, Philadelphia. Ask your druggist for it. Sold in Woodstock at the Drug Store of Dr. D. D. CAETER.

**"ITCHING PILLS"**—Is a very prevalent and distressing complaint, the symptoms of which are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, particularly at night, when undressing, or after getting warm in bed, might think pinworms were crawling in and about the rectum, the private parts are sometimes affected. Do not suffer an other hour, and allow them to become aggravated while you have a pleasant and sure cure in "Swayne's Ointment." Also cures tetter and all skin diseases. Mailed to any address on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or three boxes \$1.25. Address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Richmond agents, Bodek & Brothers, 1444 Main Street. Sold by all leading druggists. Sold by Dr. D. D. CAETER, Woodstock.

Advertisement.

**TUTT'S PILLS**  
A Noted Divine says  
they are worth their weight in gold.

DR. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last year your Pills cured me of all these troubles, and I feel now (but with little effort) I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion, regular stools, and am in the best of health. I have gained forty pounds since I began to use your Pills. I feel now that they are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. H. H. MUMFORD, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Tut has been engaged in the practice of medicine for many years, and is a member of the Medical College of Georgia, having received his diploma in 1857. He has succeeded in curing many cases of dyspepsia, constipation, and piles, and is a great benefactor to the suffering. He has succeeded in curing many cases of dyspepsia, constipation, and piles, and is a great benefactor to the suffering.

**TUTT'S PILLS**  
CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE  
CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA  
CURE FOR CONSTIPATION  
CURE FOR PILES  
CURE FOR COLIC  
CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS  
CURE FOR NERVOUSNESS  
CURE FOR INDIGESTION  
CURE FOR LIVER COMPLAINT  
CURE FOR STOMACH COMPLAINT  
CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS  
CURE FOR NERVOUSNESS  
CURE FOR INDIGESTION  
CURE FOR LIVER COMPLAINT  
CURE FOR STOMACH COMPLAINT

**TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.**  
Gray's Great Peppermint Cure.  
This is a simple application of Dr. Gray's Great Peppermint Cure. It is a simple application of Dr. Gray's Great Peppermint Cure. It is a simple application of Dr. Gray's Great Peppermint Cure.

**WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?**  
Read the Answer  
It is a plant that grows in the South, and is especially adapted to the cure of diphtheria.

**NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.**  
Enteric Cholera, and other diseases. Enteric Cholera, and other diseases. Enteric Cholera, and other diseases.

**Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.**  
The most powerful blood-purifier known in medicine. It is a simple application of Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. It is a simple application of Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.

**HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.**  
As an antidote to epidemic cholera it is strongly recommended. It is a simple application of Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. It is a simple application of Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.

**Scientific American**  
THIRTY-THIRD YEAR  
The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World.  
Only \$3.00 a Year, including Postage. Weekly. \$2.50 a Year. A Year \$2.00 a Year.

The Scientific American is a large first class weekly newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, and containing the most valuable and interesting information in the world. It is a simple application of Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. It is a simple application of Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.

**PATENTS.**  
The Scientific American is a large first class weekly newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, and containing the most valuable and interesting information in the world. It is a simple application of Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. It is a simple application of Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.

**FOUZZ'S**  
Celebrated  
Horse and Cattle Powders.  
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-activate the hair, and give it a soft, silky, and healthy appearance. It is a simple application of Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. It is a simple application of Dr. Tut's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.

**DAVID E. FOUZZ, Proprietor.**  
Baltimore, Md.  
Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and America.

**WHITING INK.**  
A fine manufacturing a superior quality of Violet, Purple and Black Writing Ink.  
Liberal discounts made to the trade. It has been tested in a number of the Schools in Shenandoah County, and given perfect satisfaction. Sold by the gallon, quart, or in small bottles.

**RAHAPHAEL LONAS.**  
Oct. 24—25th, 1877. Md. CHRON.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**  
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of this dread disease, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the name of the remedy, and to give them a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. Parties wishing the prescription will please address the advertiser at the following address: 104 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

**Tailoring.**  
Having located in Woodstock I offer my services in all branches of the Tailoring business. My price will be within the reach of all. An experienced many years experience in guaranteeing full satisfaction. So, no fear. My place of business is in the Capital Palace Main Street.  
HENRY MENZEL.  
Sept. 12—13

**WANTED.**  
Two or three fresh cows, must be good milkers.  
FRANK KING.  
Van Buren Furnace, Va.  
Dec. 19—31.

**Chesapeake & Ohio R.R.**  
General Passenger Dept.  
Nov. 11th, 1877.  
On and after November 11th, 1877, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Station	Mail	Express
West	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Ar. Annapolis	6:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
do Baltimore	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
do Washington	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
do New York	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
do New York	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	9:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
do New York	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
do New York	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	11:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
do New York	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
do New York	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
do New York	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
do New York	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
do New York	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
do New York	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
do New York	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
do New York	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
do New York	7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
do New York	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
do New York	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
do New York	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
do New York	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	12:00 a.m.	12:00 a.m.
do New York	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	1:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
do New York	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	2:00 a.m.	2:00 a.m.
do New York	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	3:00 a.m.	3:00 a.m.
do New York	3:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	4:00 a.m.	4:00 a.m.
do New York	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	5:00 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
do New York	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	6:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
do New York	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
do New York	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
do New York	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	9:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
do New York	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
do New York	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	11:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
do New York	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
do New York	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
do New York	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
do New York	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
do New York	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
do New York	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
do New York	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
do New York	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
do New York	7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
do New York	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
do New York	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
do New York	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
do New York	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	12:00 a.m.	12:00 a.m.
do New York	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	1:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
do New York	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	2:00 a.m.	2:00 a.m.
do New York	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	3:00 a.m.	3:00 a.m.
do New York	3:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	4:00 a.m.	4:00 a.m.
do New York	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	5:00 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
do New York	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	6:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
do New York	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
do New York	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
do New York	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	9:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
do New York	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
do New York	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	11:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
do New York	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
do New York	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
do New York	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
do New York	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
do New York	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
do New York	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
do New York	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
do New York	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
do New York	7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
do New York	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
do New York	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
do New York	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
do New York	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	12:00 a.m.	12:00 a.m.
do New York	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	1:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
do New York	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	2:00 a.m.	2:00 a.m.
do New York	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	3:00 a.m.	3:00 a.m.
do New York	3:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	4:00 a.m.	4:00 a.m.
do New York	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	5:00 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
do New York	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	6:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
do New York	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
do New York	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
do New York	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	9:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
do New York	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
do New York	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	11:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
do New York	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
do New York	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
do New York	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
do New York	2:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
do New York	3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
do New York	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
do New York	5:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
do New York	6:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
do New York	7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
do New York	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
do New York	9:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
do New York	10:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
do New York	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
do Philadelphia	12:00 a.m.	12:00 a.m.
do New York	12:30 a.m.	12:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	1:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
do New York	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	2:00 a.m.	2:00 a.m.
do New York	2:30 a.m.	2:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	3:00 a.m.	3:00 a.m.
do New York	3:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	4:00 a.m.	4:00 a.m.
do New York	4:30 a.m.	4:30 a.m.
do Philadelphia	5:00 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
do New York	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.